6–8 mm. wide and 10–12 mm. long, the narrow claw about as long as the blade; mature fruits not seen.

"Humus soil under Abies-Thuja climax, [Canadian Zone], 4 mi. below Lowell, on Three Devils Creek, at Middle Fork of Clearwater River, Selway National Forest, Idaho County, Idaho." *L. Constance, R. Rollins, A. Dimond* and *C. Worley 1108,* June 2, 1935. Type specimen in the Dudley Herbarium at Stanford University, California; specimen sheet No. 229378.

This species is strikingly different from any other American form of *Cardamine.* In general habit it is very suggestive of certain species of *Dentaria* on account of the extraordinarily large pink flowers and the leaves which are mostly clustered not far below the inflorescence. But the slender rootstock and the total absence of rhizomal leaves must clearly exclude it from the latter genus.

The name is given in appreciation of the efforts of Dr. Lincoln Constance of the State College of Washington in obtaining and forwarding a large number of specimens.

Stanford University,
July, 1935.

NOTES AND NEWS

Under a Fellowship of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation of New York, Dr. T. H. Goodspeed, Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanic Garden of the University of California at Berkeley, will spend the months from October, 1935 to February, 1936 collecting specimens of *Nicotiana* and related genera in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina. Mr. James West of San Rafael accompanies Dr. Goodspeed as collector. At Lima Mrs. Ynes Mexia, now collecting in Ecuador, will join the expedition. Most of the collecting will be done at higher altitudes of the Andes, but it is anticipated that certain members of the expedition will travel six hundred miles south of Santiago de Chile, crossing the Andes in the lake region and continuing through the Patagonian pampas to Buenos Aires. The expedition has been authorized by the regents of the University of California, and has been made possible by the grant from the Guggenheim Foundation, and by the assistance of the Huntington Botanical Garden of San Marino, the Bureau of Plant Introduction at Washington, D. C. and friends of the Botanical Garden.

Contributions to Western Botany Number 18 by Marcus E. Jones has recently been received. This, the closing number of a series begun forty-four years ago in Zoe, contains 157 pages of text and many illustrations including portraits of well known botanists. Over one-third of Number 18 is devoted to taxonomic notes. One new genus, Hutchinsonia (Compositae), and about

140 new species, mainly of Mexican plants, are described. These cover a wide range of families, Leguminosae, Euphorbiaceae, and Compositae predominating. There is a very readable account of a collecting trip in 1930 to Lower California. Articles of historical and biographical interest are: Modern and Early Botanizing; How I Became a Botanist; Botanists I Have Known; and the biographical sketch of Mr. Jones by his daughter, Mabel Jones Broaddus. Two excellent portraits of Mr. Jones introduce the number. Pages 30 to 85 of Number 18 appeared August 23, 1933; pages 86 to 131 were printed and a limited number of copies distributed by Mr. Jones before his death on June 3, 1934. His manuscripts for the remaining pages were edited and published by his daughter, Mabel Jones Broaddus, the first copies being mailed August 12, 1935.—E. Crum.

Mr. J. W. Stacey, 236 Flood Building, San Francisco, California, is preparing a monograph on Carices of the eleven western states and would be very glad to have the loan of critical, or undetermined material from this region. He would be glad also to exchange duplicate specimens of *Carex* from the western states or from any other part of North America. Correspondence is invited.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold E. Bailey of the Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley, left May 20 for Grand Canyon National Park. Dr. Bailey has accepted a position as Assistant Forester in the National Park Service. With two assistants, he will carry on field work for the Vegetation Type Maps which are being made for the several parks. During the next six months, this work will take him to Grand Canyon, Grand Tetons, Mount Rainier, and Crater Lake national parks.

A contribution of outstanding interest to western botanists, "The North American Species of Sphaeralcea Subgenus Eusphaeralcea" by Thomas H. Kearney, has recently been issued (Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. 19: 1–128, pls. 1–12. 1935.). This paper constitutes a comprehensive treatment of a group of plants with a center of diversity in southwestern North America. Four subgenera are recognized of which only the first is treated. As here interpreted the subgenus Eusphaeralcea comprises twelve sections containing a total of twenty-seven species. In the introduction there is a discussion of the range of variation in the subgenus and in the specific groups. Keys to subgenera, sections, species, and subspecies are worked out in detail. The text is accompanied by twelve excellent plates in which carpel configuration in the different species is especially emphasized. The author has dealt with the complex problem of specific limits in this actively evolving group in a practical and conservative manner.—E. Crum.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a "Manual of the Grasses of the United States" by A. S. Hitchcock, as no. 200 of its Miscellaneous Publications. Keys, descriptions, and range of distribution are given for the grasses of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. These number some 1100 species of which 151 are reported introduced. Illustrations are included for practically all the species, and the distribution of many is graphically shown on small maps. In the introduction are included notes on the uses, distribution, morphology, classification, and nomenclature of grasses. An exhaustive synonymy follows the systematic treatment. A glossary and a roster of persons for whom grasses have been named completes the volume of over one thousand pages. The manual will certainly prove of interest and utility to botanists in general, and indispensable to the agrostologist.

Dr. G. Ledyard Stebbins, Jr., who received the degree of Ph.D. from the Laboratory of Plant Morphology and Cytology of Harvard University in 1931, and since then has been Instructor in Botany and Biology at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, has taken the position of Junior Geneticist in the California Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley. He will be engaged for three years as assistant to Professor E. B. Babcock of the Division of Genetics in a taxonomic, cytological, and phylogenetic study of Prenanthes, Lactuca and related genera.

Mr. Raymond Fosberg of the Department of Botany of the University of Hawaii arrived at the University of California, Berkeley, August 31, 1935, to consult the herbarium in connection with his research work. He left on September 21 to resume his duties.

Dr. Harold St. John of the Department of Botany, University of Hawaii, is on leave during the college year, 1935–1936. He is at present in Europe where, after attending the Sixth International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam, he will spend several months at the herbaria at Berlin and at Kew and will make shorter visits to those of Vienna and Prague. After returning to the United States, he will visit some of the leading botanical institutions before returning to Hawaii in the autumn of 1936.

Botanists of San Francisco Bay region who attended the Sixth International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam are: Miss Alice Eastwood and Mr. John Thomas Howell of the California Academy of Sciences; Professor D. R. Hoagland, Dr. W. L. Jepson, and Dr. W. A. Setchell of the Department of Botany of the University of California.